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Field visits

Report of the field visit of the Executive Board of UNDP/UNFPA to the Federal Democratic Republic of Nepal (18 to 25 April 2009)

1. A group of eight members of the Executive Board of the UNDP and UNFPA, from Angola, Azerbaijan, Haiti, Mexico, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation, Sweden and the United Republic of Tanzania visited the Federal Democratic Republic of Nepal from 18 to 25 April.

2. The purpose of the visit was to see first-hand the contribution to and impact of the work of the United Nations system, focusing on UNDP and UNFPA, during this critical period of transition in the development process of Nepal as it moves from conflict to peace, from monarchy to republic, and from a unitary to a federal state. The Executive Board delegation noted that the United Nations country team is committed to support Nepal in managing the transition, and UNDP and UNFPA are playing an important role in this regard. We would like to express our sincere gratitude to the Government and to the people of Nepal, the United Nations Resident Coordinator, the UNDP Country Director and UNFPA Representative and staff, for their generosity.

3. The mission consisted of consultative meetings with representatives from the Government, the Constituent Assembly, civil society, the donor community, youth and the United Nations country team, as well as site visits to Lumbini, Dang and Nagarkot to observe the implementation of projects undertaken by UNDP, UNFPA and other United Nations organizations. The meetings and site visits provided the delegation with valuable experience and insights into the role and impact of UNDP and UNFPA activities.

4. Following 10 years of armed conflict, the main political parties and the Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist) signed the comprehensive peace agreement in November 2006.The Federal Democratic Republic of Nepal was declared on 28 May 2008 after 240 years as a monarchy. On 15 January 2007, the Interim Constitution declared Nepal a 'secular state'; before that, Nepal was a 'Hindu state'. Yet Nepal faces number of critical challenges, including the implementation of the peace process; a high rate of unemployment; poverty; and lack of infrastructure and basic

09-35944 (E)

services, as well as discrimination on the basis of class, caste, religion and sex. The overall stability has improved since the signing of the comprehensive peace agreement, although the situation is still fragile. Nepal officials underlined the need for the international community to remain engaged in the peace process as a pivotal partner.

5. UNDP has been operating in Nepal since 1963, and UNFPA since 1971. Based on the country programme for Nepal, 2008-2010, UNDP in Nepal focuses on peacebuilding and recovery, transitional democratic governance, inclusive growth, employment and sustainable livelihoods, as well as energy, environment, and disaster management. According to its sixth country programme, UNFPA is working to contribute to peacebuilding and national development goals through programmes on reproductive health, population and development, and gender. Partners of UNDP and UNFPA in ensuring tangible results in those areas of mandate include civil society, the Government of Nepal, other organizations of the United Nations system, donors, the media, the judiciary/national human rights commission, research institutes and communities.

6. ***The role of UNDP/UNFPA in peacebuilding and recovery process.*** At the request of the Government, both agencies and other members of the UNCT, as well as the United Nations Mission in Nepal (UNMIN), and donors, set about establishing such a mechanism in support of the peace process. UNDP and UNFPA, in tandem with other United Nations organizations, notably UNMIN, appear to be providing sizeable support to the peace process. Its mandate includes monitoring the arms and armed personnel of the Nepalese Army and the Maoist Army, as set out in the comprehensive peace accord. During the process of cantonment of the Maoist army forces, UNDP and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) registered and verified Maoist army combatants and arms, under UNMIN leadership. So far, through that process, Maoist arms have been enclosed in permanently surveyed containers monitored by UNMIN.

7. UNDP, UNFPA and UNICEF have developed a discharge and reintegration strategy to provide reintegration assistance packages to Maoist army personnel, in their effort to address the request of the Government. Nevertheless, the date for the discharge/reintegration process has yet to be established.

8. Members of the Executive Board observed UNFPA activities in the military cantonment, specifically, deployment of doctors to the Maoist army health care structures, providing basic health care and related education to combatants and the population, especially to the vulnerable groups, including pregnant and lactating women and youth; gender-based violence referral services; and community sensitization. Furthermore, UNFPA has been advocating the need for the reintegration plan to be gender-sensitive and for awareness of the specific needs of women and girls, as well as the potential implications for them.

9. In its interaction with government officials, the United Nations system and civil society, the delegation noted strong commitment to the consolidation of the peace process, especially in regard to capacity-building. An issue of paramount importance is a clear division of labour within the international system in support of government efforts.

10. ***The role of UNDP/UNFPA in the transitional democratic governance constitution-making process.*** If the country is to engage irreversibly in the path of democracy, rule of law and sustainable development, the peacemaking process should be completed in a timely manner, with all stakeholders living up to the commitments made under the comprehensive peace agreement. During meetings

held with different groups from the community, it was emphasized that in order to achieve sustainable peace in Nepal, the process should be inclusive, embracing a 'bottom-up' approach. Another critical observation was the need for further comprehension by the population at large as to the implications of a new Constitution and its rights and endowments, and how much time and effort will be required for these to come into effect. Continuous consultations and communication should take place throughout Nepalese society. The constitution-building process is a critical component of the sustainable peace required to build the framework for the long-term development of Nepal. This task, in which UNDP, UNFPA and other United Nations organizations are engaged on the ground, presents many challenges, given the nature of the Nepalese society. Strengthening the local government system through decentralization is key to the attainment of an inclusive society in Nepal. It is expected that the Constituent Assembly members soon will be deciding on an inclusive political system.

11. UNDP is assisting with a participatory constitution-making process through the newly established Centre for Constitutional Dialogue. After the elections in April 2006, the Constituent Assembly became the most inclusive elected body ever in Nepal. It is composed of 601 members, 33 per cent women, and represents 25 political parties. It should be noted that 90 per cent of the members have never been in politics before. In this vein UNDP provides technical support, including trainings to Constituent Assembly members through the Centre, as part of capacity-building programmes, to address the main challenges, such as effective local governance, exclusion, ethnicity and access to resources. Through the Centre, UNDP also supports coordination among other donors and United Nations organizations in their engagement with the Constituent Assembly.

12. ***Access to justice.*** A legal and judicial reform project carried out by UNDP was launched in the latter part of 2008 in order to improve access to justice, particularly for women and socially excluded groups. It includes building more efficient district courts providing justice for all, aims to reform the judiciary system in seven districts, and assists the Supreme Court in improving services for court users, especially women and disadvantaged people. Another measure is to revise the judicial legislation to meet international standards and treaty obligations and to build capacity in the Ministry of Law and Justice for drafting laws, including new criminal and civil codes. Mediation systems institutionalized through the Mediation Act will establish a low-cost way of settling civil cases quickly.

13. ***Human rights issues and gender empowerment: empowering women, children, youth and marginalized groups.*** United Nations organizations have twice held retreats to develop a common approach to supporting human rights and promoting the inclusion and empowerment of marginalized groups. Since local government is weak and lawlessness somewhat extensive, it is critical to promote the rule of law and human rights in order to consolidate development gains and enhance human security. UNFPA was seen to play an active role in promoting women's rights, including through local training of girls and boys to appreciate reproductive health rights, among others. All political parties acknowledged women's rights, which were fairly well protected by law. UNFPA – working with the International Labour Organization, UNICEF and two bilateral donors – conducted trainings in women's human rights issues. UNFPA co-chairs (with the Royal Norwegian Embassy) the donor Peace Support Working Group on Security Council resolution 1325. However, a significant gap seemed to remain in some parts of the country; a recent survey conducted by UNFPA in two districts revealed that an estimated 74 per cent of women faced sexual violence. UNFPA was working with the Ministry of Women Affairs and planned to expand activities from six to twelve districts. The

delegation also observed field-level activities, including a health clinic and empowerment training in partnership with civil society groups.

14. UNFPA appears to be playing an important role in women's empowerment through technical assistance to the revision of gender discrimination laws, building partnership and capacity to fight gender based violence, and providing trainings for police and health workers to provide services for survivors of gender based violence and programmes for Constituent Assembly members on issues such as women's rights. On gender equality, UNFPA has been engaged on a comprehensive response and prevention to gender-based violence in development and humanitarian, capacity development of the Ministry of Women, National Women's Commission, and women's and girls' participation in post-conflict peace- and nation-building. Women's still have little influence in the control of resources and political decision-making, and violence against women is common.

15. Development activities cannot be carried out satisfactorily without security and proper respect for the rule of law. UNDP and UNFPA prioritize the empowering of disadvantaged people and fostering equity and equality in order to build a lasting and stable peace. This issue is also one of the concerns of Nepalese society, and a difficult task for the transitional Government to address. Even though the Civil Code of 1963, the 1990 Constitution and the Interim Constitution of 2007 declared "equal rights for all citizens of Nepal" and directly restricted discrimination on the basis of caste, those norms have been neglected in recent years. The comprehensive peace agreement also envisaged norms expressing the determination to carry out a progressive restructuring of the State to resolve the existing problems connected with caste, class, religion and sex. UNDP and UNFPA play a role in addressing this issue and empowering the rights of so-called 'Dalits' (untouchables), who are deemed to be the lowest caste in society. Dalit communities are represented in the Constituent Assembly by 49 parliamentarians, offering them a chance not only to make real impact on its deliberations, but also to expedite the abolition of thousand-year-old stereotypes. UNDP cooperates with the office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in Nepal to promote and protect the rights and freedoms of the marginalized groups. OHCHR in Nepal is focused on addressing longstanding discrimination and marginalization on the basis of caste, gender, ethic or other considerations and promoting the enjoyment of equal economic, social and cultural rights.

16. Youth in Nepal constitutes about a quarter of the overall population. Caught up in the rapid social, economical and political changes, they are increasingly vulnerable to sexual violence, trafficking, and HIV/AIDS. Their unemployment rate is almost double compared to the average. UNFPA and UNDP place high importance on youth issues. The Executive Board members had an opportunity to witness the establishment of the United Nations Youth Advisory Panel, which consists of young people from different backgrounds (such as HIV/AIDS, disabilities, conflict-affected youth and entrepreneurs) who represent various organizations and fields of work. The Panel serves as a platform for dialogue between Nepalese youth and the United Nations country team and allows members to exchange experiences and promote their interests in society, as well as to advise on strategic opportunities and necessary actions for addressing their concerns. The activities of the Panel are also supported by a grant from the United Nations Resident Coordinator's office.

17. ***UNDP/UNFPA in development assistance and poverty alleviation efforts.*** The vast majority of disenfranchised and marginalized Nepalese are expecting an immediate 'peace dividend', mostly in terms of clean water, food and clothing. The Nepalese government is still fragile and lacks the ability and resources to fully

address the many of the basic needs of its people. This point should be taken into account as a challenge in the design of a new federal structure, and efforts should be made to strengthen capacity-building among public officials, where the role and expertise of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research could be extremely useful. The delegation noted that efforts should be made to achieve a fair and equitable distribution of wealth across the country, including through the promotion of transversal spending schemes.

18. According to the United Nations county team, Nepal has made good progress towards meeting the Millennium Development Goal for poverty eradication by 2015. In fact, parallel to the declining poverty level in Nepal, inequality has been on the rise, posing a threat to the fragile peace process. The country team has been trying to promote inclusive, sustainable economic growth in Nepal.

19. UNDP and UNFPA are working to reinforce national and local governance capacity to tackle poverty by providing policy advice and technical assistance to the Government. UNDP has also been focusing on employment creation and income generation for the poor, especially youth and disadvantaged groups. UNDP has a number of projects to facilitate economic growth and reduce the high unemployment rate. The delegation visited a product fair organized by the micro-enterprise development programme launched by UNDP and observed how it has been creating off-farm employment and income opportunities for rural people – 80 per cent of Nepal's population – since 1998. The programme has supported over 32,000 micro-entrepreneurs (68 per cent of them women), including 8,200 in 2008 (73 per cent of them women) and created 37,000 sustainable jobs (including 5,700 in 2008). The 'Enhancing Nepal's Trade-Related Capacity' programme was initiated in 2006 to increase export potential by creating new sustainable jobs, explore new trade opportunities, build a more empowered private sector and provide technical advice on enhancing exports. The delegation took note of the efforts made to bring the advice and support of the World Tourism Organization into Nepal, and encourages this effort to continue given the vast potential of this sector.

20. Human resources training is essential for the design and urgent implementation of much-needed effective public policies in areas such as maternal health, access to justice and HIV/AIDS. The Government has requested assistance in incorporating into its aid policy actions to empower it, so as to decrease its dependence on foreign aid.

21. ***Population and development.*** One of the priorities of the Government is to craft a long-term population plan. UNFPA has assisted in building peace by reducing human poverty and realizing the right of every woman, man and child to enjoy a life of health and equal opportunity. Such programmes include the capacity building of Ministry of Health and Population, safe motherhood and family planning, health commodity security, a health management information system, addressing uterine prolapse, adolescent sexual and reproductive health, and HIV/AIDS. Youth representatives expressed concern that HIV/AIDS-infected people were being stigmatized. Nevertheless, it was noted that the HIV/AIDS programme results have been substantial and efficacious. Under the International Health Partnership initiative, Nepal was one of the first among pilot countries to develop a national compact on health, which was signed early in 2009 by development partners (including UNFPA, UNICEF, the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS and the World Health Organization) and the Government. Aspirations for a 'health compact' by all relevant United Nations organizations and donors, working with the Government, would be at the cutting edge of aid effectiveness, but this was proving difficult in the volatile environment of Nepal. UNFPA has assisted in ensuring data

for the evidence-based planning capacity development of the Ministry of Health and Population and the Central Bureau of Statistics, particularly in preparing for 2011 census. UNFPA also conducts the provision of reproductive and health services, psychosocial counseling, and distribution of non-food items during times of disaster and emergency.

22. ***Energy, the environment and disaster management.*** It is worth noting that, Nepal might be the first country in the world to include issues of climate change in its constitution. The delegation was briefed by the Speaker and members of the Constituent Assembly and the Constitutional Centre for Dialogue, who indicated that they were determined to include climate change issues in the new constitution. UNDP is implementing several projects to create renewable energy sources for remote areas. At the present time less, than 30 per cent of rural households are connected to the national electricity grid. The rural energy development programme of UNDP supports the installation of new energy sources and capacity-building in that regard. Disaster preparedness in Nepal is low, despite strong vulnerability to, inter alia, earthquakes and flooding. The field visit coincided with a major earthquake simulation organized by the Government and an international search and rescue group. A role for UNDP in crisis prevention and disaster risk reduction was evident. Since disaster risk presents a severe threat to United Nations staff security, such considerations would need to be more explicitly integrated into United Nations security regulations.

23. The UNDP contribution to the protection of the environment has been increased since the signing of the comprehensive peace agreement, which created ground for stable development in this area. UNDP launched several projects to support the conservation of biodiversity, wetlands and forests. Those projects are being implemented in the Western Terai region, where the rapid population growth is seriously threatening biodiversity. The geography, rise in annual temperature, infrequent rainfall, and the growing intensity of floods and drought events make the country more vulnerable to climate change. In that regard, the Ministry of Environment, with several bilateral and multilateral donors – including UNDP – launched the national adaptation programme of action to climate change in December 2008 to help the country to meet its obligations under the Kyoto Protocol, and to build access to international funds for financing hydropower and other new sources of clean energy.

24. ***System-wide coherence: partnerships with other United Nations organizations and donors.*** There are 22 United Nations organizations on ground in Nepal. Most of these are housed under one roof, the United Nations House, with one leader – the Resident Coordinator. The delegation was gratified by the efforts being made with respect to United Nations reform. In terms of partnerships, both UNDP and UNFPA have programmes that are jointly administered with other United Nations organizations, government coordination mechanisms, civil society and external development partners present in Nepal. During a meeting held with the donor community in Nepal, it was stated that most donors were increasingly interested in providing direct support to the Government through sector-wide approaches and the Nepal Peace Trust Fund. The delegation learned that one of the main features of this improved leadership has been the added value that a coherent and coordinated United Nations country team can have in important issues that cut across government functions, such as food, gender, climate change, youth, and social inclusion.

25. The complex demands on the United Nations system were seen to be best met through close coordination among the organizations, making use of comparative advantages. The group met with most of the 22 United Nations organizations present

in the country and, like the bilateral donors, they unanimously praised the strong role of the Resident Coordinator in promoting coordination as well as advocating for the Millennium Development Goals and United Nations values. The Bretton-Woods institutions should make an effort to join this coordinated initiative, given the critical role they could play in terms of technical support and finance. The delegation believes there is an important potential for the International Finance Corporation to play at this current stage in Nepal. During the meeting with the United Nations country team, a short presentation on the experience of Tanzania in 'delivering as one' was shared where it was stated that partnership and government ownership were central for the reform process at the country level. Tanzania has been able to achieve all these through establishing a joint government-United Nations steering committee and a task force to ensure a joint leadership of the reform process. This experience could be emulated by other countries.

26. Given the growing concern over corruption and political interference, donors and United Nations organizations were encouraged to sustain and strengthen, as necessary, checks and balances to enhance government accountability. The delegation advised that, given the rapidly changing political context and the potential devastating impact on development efforts, United Nations organizations should have a contingency plan for their varying programmes according to the different possible political scenarios.

27. The United Nations House in Kathmandu seemed to serve the organizations well and pooling of administrative services had proved to save resources for programming. Nevertheless, the delegation noted that the United Nations House is in the awkward situation of waiting for another partner (such as UNOPS) to be brought into the process for the construction of a much-needed new fourth floor. This would enhance common services and provide the desirability, security and convenience of co-locating all the organizations. In that regard, the delegation strongly feels that a solution should be found to allow a fourth floor at the UN House that would accommodate all UNFPA staff, who today operate from outside. The various organizations assumed responsibilities on behalf of the United Nations system, such as weekly radio broadcasts by UNICEF. Cooperative efforts between UNDP and UNFPA were also observed in the field. A local governance capacity-building programme initiated by UNCDF and administered by UNDP was the only joint programme. To enhance collaborative efforts, financing should be configured to give incentives for competition as well as cooperation. There would seem, moreover, to be scope for cooperation and pooling of resources in the area of evaluation.

28. ***UNDP/UNFPA programme execution.*** In line with the Paris Principles and United Nations reform, UNDP, UNFPA and UNICEF jointly introduced the harmonized approach to cash transfers in their country programme action plans and started implementation of the harmonized approach in 2008. The progress so far is: macro assessment of public financial management: completed; micro assessment of all implementing partners: finalized; funding authorization and certificate of expenditure: under discussion; joint assurance plan: being developed, but facing difficulties.

29. UNFPA plans to carry out one-third of its activities in population and development, reproductive health and gender areas in 2009 through national execution. At the request of the Government, an additional 18 per cent of UNFPA activities are scheduled to be executed by non-governmental organizations (the vast majority of them national). The activities to be undertaken through UNFPA implementation have been agreed with the Government and include the areas of procurement, technical assistance for the population perspective plan and the

national health strategic plan, and training, inter alia. While calling for the country-friendly approach of UNFPA to be emulated, the Ministry of Finance urged that national execution should use national systems.

30. ***Recommendations: sustainable peace process.*** Continued support is needed to assist the parties' efforts in implementing this agreement and to sustain the peace process, and UNDP and UNFPA are rendering considerable support in that regard. Restoration of the rule of law and ensuring access to justice for all citizens are essential in building a lasting peace. The process should continue to be inclusive, embracing a 'bottom-up' approach. Effective consultations and communication should be carried out continuously among all groups in Nepalese society. Another observation was the critical need for further comprehension on the part of the population at large as to what a new Constitution and its rights and endowments imply, and how much time and effort will be required for these to come into effect.

31. Special attention should be paid to the constitutional dialogue to move the political parties towards achieving an institutional framework within which the political forces can operate. This situation is by no means a good prospect for the emerging Nepalese democracy. In this context, the mandate of UNMIN should be broadened in scope so as to accelerate the merging of the two forces. The Maoist combatants should be integrated into the national army, as set out in the agreements. At the same time, those who do not meet the requirements should be empowered to return to normal life in society, through the training programme offered by UNDP.

32. ***Health services.*** The delegation encourages UNDP, UNFPA and other organizations to work closely with the Ministry of Health to enhance government capacity to deliver health services, particularly reproductive health, in order to ensure gynaecological services, along with provisions for referrals, medicines and necessary equipment in the cantonments, especially during the discharge process. Much assistance was also recommended in areas such as medical procurement and accounting.

33. ***Climate change.*** Nepal is affected negatively by climate change. A lack of rain during the winter of 2008 curtailed the spring harvest. Support for adaptation to climate change is poorly developed and needs to be reinforced. There is vast potential for hydropower, and UNDP is involved in support for 'micro hydro', which provides the poor with access to energy. In consideration of exploiting larger-scale hydropower, Nepal could possibly export carbon-free electricity to neighbouring countries, which would be likely to require World Bank funding. In this respect, contributions from relevant United Nations organizations such as the United Nations Industrial Development Organization would be recommended, as would a comprehensive strategy to deal with effective reallocation of exploitation concessions.

34. ***System-wide coherence.*** Challenge remains in donor coordination and motivating donors to harmonize their systems and procedures. UNDP is advised to devise a mechanism where donors and international organizations could work together with a pooled fund for a better aid coordination. The Tanzania experience in 'delivering as one' and on aid coordination between external donors and the United Nations country team could serve as a model.

Annex 1. List of participants in the UNDP/UNFPA Executive Board field visit to Nepal (18 to 25 April 2009)

Regional group/Country	Name and title
Latin American and the Caribbean States	
Mexico	Mr. Aldo Aldama-Breton, team leader Director, Economic and Social Affairs Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Haiti	Mr. William Exantus Minister Counsellor Permanent Mission
African States	
United Republic of Tanzania	Mr. Omary Mjenga, co-rapporteur Second Secretary Permanent Mission
Angola	Mr. Salvador Jesus Second Secretary Permanent Mission
Asian and Pacific States	
Republic of Korea	Ms. Ellen Jooyeon Kang First Secretary Permanent Mission
Western Europe and other States	
Sweden	Mr. Jakob Ström Counsellor Permanent Mission
Eastern European States	
Azerbaijan	Mr. Farid Jafarov, co-rapporteur Attaché Permanent Mission
Russian Federation	Ms Anna B. Ovcharenko Attaché Permanent Mission

The group was accompanied by Mr. Kwabena Osei-Danquah, Chief, Executive Board and External Relations Branch, UNFPA; and Ms. Rekha Thapa, Director, Executive Board secretariat, UNDP.

Annex 2. Meetings held and meeting topics

Date	Meeting	Venue
Sunday, 19 April	**UNDP and UNFPA**	
10:00 a.m.	Meeting with the Nepal team (coordinating the visit) and Executive Board secretariat to review administrative and logistical matters.	Soaltee Crowne Plaza Hotel meeting room
11:30 a.m.	Meeting of delegation and Executive Board secretariat to select team leader and rapporteurs, and to review programme of visit	
Monday, 20 April	**UNDP and UNFPA**	
12:35 p.m.	Joint meeting hosted by the Foreign Aid Coordination Division	Ministry of Finance, Singadurbar
3:00 p.m.	Courtesy visit with Mr. Upendra Yadav, Minister for Foreign Affairs	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Narayanhiti Palace
4:00 p.m.	Meeting with Deputy Resident Representative, UNDP, and Operations Manager, UNFPA	Soaltee Crowne Plaza meeting room
Tuesday, 21 April	**UNDP and UNFPA**	
9:00 a.m.	Courtesy visit with Mr. Subas Nembang, Chairperson, Constituent Assembly	Constituent Assembly secretariat, Singadurbar
10:30 a.m.	Meeting with the core members of the project team – 'Support to participatory constitution-building in Nepal'	Constitutional Centre for Dialogue, New Baneshwor
11:00 a.m.	Meeting with the Chairpersons of Constituent Assembly committees and other stakeholders	
2:30 p.m.	Meeting with United Nations country team, including World Bank, International Monetary Fund, Asian Development Bank and Mine Action Team	United Nations conference room
3:45 p.m.	Meeting with the United Nations Youth Advisory Panel	United Nations conference room
4:45 p.m.	Town Hall meeting with UNDP and UNFPA staff, including UNDP 'direct execution' staff	Rose Garden
Wednesday, 22 April	**UNDP and UNFPA**	
8:30 a.m.	Meeting with members of civil society and non-governmental organizations	Soaltee Crowne Plaza Hotel meeting room
11:45 a.m.	Meeting with Commander of United Nations Mission in Nepal (UNMIN)	Kathmandu

Date	Meeting	Venue
12:05 p.m.	Briefing by UNMIN and UNDP	UNMIN compound
12:25 p.m.	Viewing of arms containers	
12: 35 p.m.	View of health post and briefing by UNFPA	
3:15 p.m.	Briefing on the work of UNESCO in Lumbini	Lumbini Development Trust office
Thursday, 23 April	**UNDP and UNFPA**	
All day	Visit to quick impact and peace support initiatives, a micro-enterprise development programme, and a UNFPA project	Dang
Friday, 24 April	**UNDP and UNFPA**	
8:45 a.m.	Observe simulation by the International Search and Rescue Advisory Group	Soaltee Crowne Plaza Hotel
10:15 a.m.	Briefing on human rights and transitional justice	United Nations conference room
11:05 a.m.	Meeting with donors supporting the United Nations country team	United Nations conference room
Saturday, 25 April	**UNDP and UNFPA**	
8:30 a.m.	Briefing by General Yam Bahadur Thapa, Commandant of the Nepal Army School, on its contribution to United Nations peacekeeping operations	Nepal Army School, Nagarkot